

BRITISH LABOR ACKNOWLEDGES SUPPORT TO U. S. PROPOSALS TO LIMIT NAVIES

NAVAL CUT INDORSED
BY BRITISH LABOR

Manifesto Promises Support to Make American Proposals Effective.

AGAINST TOKIO TREATY

Asks Acceptance of Three Principles for Complete Disarmament.

STATES IRISH POLICY

London Press Comments Favorably on Britain's Naval Suspension.

LONDON, Nov. 19 (Associated Press). A manifesto issued to-day by the Labor party in behalf of the whole labor movement of Great Britain promises support of any steps that may be necessary to make the American proposals for naval armament reduction effective, and calls for the extension of the proposals to all forms of armament.

The text of the manifesto declares the labor movement "welcomes and accepts wholeheartedly the programme of substantial and progressive reductions proposed by the United States at the opening of the present conference, and will support any measures necessary on the side of Great Britain for giving effect to these proposals."

Oppose Japanese Alliance.

The manifesto also calls for non-renewal of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan.

"British labor," it says, "recognizes the existence of and the reasons for the widespread hostility in the United States against the continuance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Under no circumstances could labor contemplate being dragged into war with America. Labor holds that since both Japan and Great Britain are members of the existing League of Nations the treaty of alliance should not be renewed."

The manifesto expresses regret at "certain tendencies lately felt in relation to Great Britain and the United States," adding that in view of the Washington conference British labor proposes frankly to state its position, having always maintained a policy of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. It asserts there are four main questions which have led to friction, namely, Ireland, disarmament, the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the peace settlement. Regarding Ireland, the manifesto says:

"Should the present Irish conference fail labor will continue to demand whatever constitution the Irish people desire, subject to the conditions that it affords protection to minorities and prevents Ireland becoming a military or naval menace to Great Britain."

"As regards the special question of naval armaments, labor would support any agreement among the Powers imposing obligatory and drastic reduction and limitation of naval armaments. It also favors the extension of this agreement to other countries and also to military armament."

Outlines Three Principles.

Labor, declares the manifesto, has always held that complete disarmament depended upon the action by the various nations, particularly the great Powers, of certain principles of international policy and organization.

"First, the nations will not disarm unless they know that there is a regular method and machinery in existence for the equitable settlement of international disputes, and unless they have, irrespective of military strength or weakness, a guaranty against aggression. Labor, therefore, has always supported the idea of an association of nations as the only practicable alternative to armaments and war, but such an association must be open to all nations."

"Second, Complete disarmament is not practicable unless there is a general international settlement of an equitable and permanent character."

"Third, It is improbable that there can be complete disarmament unless a considerable measure of equality and economic opportunity is assured to all nations."

The manifesto declares that such equality must be given to citizens of all nations.

After reviewing labor's attitude toward the peace treaties, the manifesto says the terms of these treaties which concern the relations of Great Britain and the United States are those dealing with the disposal of Germany's overseas possessions and parts of the Ottoman Empire.

"Labor," it continues, "is opposed to the incorporation of any of this territory in the British Empire. It proposes that these areas shall be dealt with under the mandate system in accordance with the spirit and the letter of Article XXII of the covenant."

Comment of the Press.

Suspension of all naval construction by Great Britain, including work on the four capital ships of the super-Hood type, and the questions arising as a result of this action by the Admiralty, furnish the chief topics for the morning newspapers. The majority heartily indorse the Government's decision.

The Daily Telegraph says "The navy is in whole-hearted accord with the American proposals."

The Daily Chronicle thinks the decision wise, both from national and international viewpoints.

The Daily News describes the suspension of naval building as a very wise and timely act, and the Daily Express says: "It is a well-timed example to the other nations concerned, and effective proof of Great Britain's earnest determination to carry out the primary object of the conference."

The Morning Post is strongly hostile, and charges that the Prime Minister issued the order on his own initiative, arrogantly routing the authority of Parliament and going behind the backs of Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral Card.

But Admiral Beatty had been in England he would have resigned rather than agree to the suspension.

LOOKING IN
on the conference

America Expects Peace on Earth to Be Ready as a Christmas Gift to All Mankind—Hughes Proves to Be Strong Pilot.

By EDWIN C. HILL.
Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.

Five weeks from to-night the bells of the Christian world will sound once more, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth Peace, Good Will toward men." Five weeks from to-morrow America expects to offer to the Christian world, the Buddhist world, the Mohammedan world—all mankind—a Christmas present fitting and appropriate to that fervent and patient prayer of the centuries—the end of offensive warfare.

An American delegate whose name it is not even necessary to mention expresses vigorous confidence that the great objects of the conference will have been attained by Christmas Day. Nothing could be more vigorously to dragging spirits than the cool, open-eyed optimism of this strong man. Knowing with old Jeremiah that "the heart of man is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked," he goes resolutely to the heart of problems and perplexities, carrying the conference with him, armed against deceit, stern set against wickedness.

Doubters, grumblers, cynics are blown like leaves in the wind before the inflexible determination to bend all manner of ancient and modern circumstances to the will of the people. There are those that prophesied darkly. Their sayings and their writings dripped dire surmises. But the responsible men of the conference have been such as Wordsworth wrote of: "Persuasion and belief had ripened into faith, and faith becomes a passionate institution."

It is interesting to study how Mr. Hughes is guiding the progress of the conference. Knowing that little or nothing can be accomplished unless problems are solved one by one, step by step, he first lays down the idea of reducing naval power in capital ships. Until that particular problem is solved nothing in armament argument can distract his attention. Once that naval Powers agree to the American proposal about capital ships, Mr. Hughes will take up submarines, light cruisers—what they will. One thing at a time and a solid agreement on that, then forward march. These methods are almost overpowering to the foreign correspondent, not used to seeing such frank, orderly, downright diplomacy. Mr. Hughes himself is overpowering to them. It fairly stuns this group to hear the American Foreign Minister, as he stands in the midst of a roomful of reporters, take the press squarely into his confidence.

More and more the undercurrents of opinion run to the belief that all will be well if the Japanese step from behind the mysterious curtain that has obscured them. Except for adjustable details, other Powers, Great Britain notably, are satisfying public opinion. Shidehara, Ambassador of Japan in the United States, recently wrote a very witty, clever letter, saying in effect: "You made me what I am to-day. I hope you're satisfied." Mr. Hughes might reply, quoting Cervantes: "The truly civilized man has no enemies."

All participants in the conference welcome the coming of the day of rest. The hard work of the committees, together with a week of exhausting social functions, has eaten into the vitality of the most enduring. A month of it and many of the conferees would be ready for a sanitarium. Most of them are quite ready to hum with Sally:

Of all the days that's in the week
I dearly love one day,
And that's the day that comes between
A Saturday and Monday.

We hear to-day that Premier Briand, after addressing the conference on Monday, will leave Washington on Wednesday for New York, where he will spend Thursday, and that he will sail for France on Friday. Rene Viviani will speak for France after the Premier goes. In New York on Thursday Briand will collect an honorary degree that Marshal Foch seems to have overlooked, though the Marshal now has about fifteen LL.D.s in his unrivaled collection. The Marshal will attend the plenary session on Monday to hear Briand put the side of France before the world. For this the third open session there is an application for tickets that overwhelms the State Department. Tickets are as hard to get as permission to question the President of the United States. If the session were to be held in Madison Square Garden there would be a full house.

Toyo, Japanese Minister of Railways, talks interestingly about the old Japan and the new, living side by side as the empire seeks to fit herself to modern civilization. The American sackcloth is driving the kimono out. The younger generation sits upon chairs instead of floor mats. An appetite for roast beef, mashed potatoes and French pastry, is threatening the traditional diet of rice and rice combinations. Even coffee is getting into the island Empire. In some households the new clashes with the old.

The press of Italy is thoroughly represented. Luigi Barzini, star correspondent for the Corriere Della Sera of Milan, one of the foremost journals of Italy, reports the proceedings. Carlo Scarpiglio, editor of La Nazione of Florence, is his own reporter. Leonardo Vitelli, familiar with the English and American point of view, represents the Idea Nazionale of Rome, and Senator Luigi Albertini, one of the four Italian delegates, is the editor and principal owner of the Milan Corriere Della Sera. The Italians are enthusiastically for the Hughes proposal and the American point of view.

Although the Portuguese delegates have not made much noise in the conference, there are not many who display more agreeable manners or that have more fluency in the English language. Three men represent little Portugal, interested in Far Eastern questions, and all are completely masters of the tongue. Visconde d'Alta and Capitao Vasconcellos are the delegates, and Mr. Montalto is the Secretary-General. Alta has been Minister of his country in Washington for many years, but he has so successfully avoided publicity that old time Washington correspondents identified him with difficulty. He is very popular with the other delegates because of his engaging manner and wit.

The Chinese that represent here their part of the ancient empire are extremely modern gentlemen. There is little about them except the ineffable marks of race to distinguish them from their Occidental associates. There is nothing Oriental about the atmosphere of the big house in Massachusetts avenue where they plan the recrudescence of their nation. They wear American clothes and even run to spats and walking sticks, insignia indispensable to dip-

lomatics who take themselves seriously. Without spats and a cane one feels virtually undressed in Washington.

Whirlwind Soldier, six foot Brule Sioux from the Rosebud agency, together with three or four of his people here to call on "the Great White Father," greatly interested the foreign delegates. Whirlwind Soldier stalks about Washington in full regalia, war bonnet, war bag and beaded chaps. He knew Buffalo Bill, Major Burke and many of the other figures of the West thirty years ago.

Vice-Admiral Tsai Ting Kan, talking about his people, says: "The Chinese have their own way of fighting, a passive resistance. Americans ask China why she doesn't hurry, but we have been a monarchy for thousands of years and a republic for ten. Be patient with us. Our hearts are right toward the world."

Will H. Hays would be perfectly satisfied if the conference not merely limited the armament of but wholly disarmed the bandits that have been raiding his mails. It is his ambition to make the splendid promise carved in stone above the new post office in Eighth avenue the literal fact.

CONFERENCE HALTS
AFTER FIRST SHOT

No Forward Step Made, in French Writer's View.

By GEORGES LE CHARTIER.
Correspondent of the Journal des Debats, Paris.
Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.

At the end of this first week of the conference it seems that the situation presents itself as follows: As could well be expected after the first shock caused by the awakening message of Mr. Hughes, the conference has apparently made no further progress. And if we see it from the outside and rather superficially we may even detect some signs of regress. The United States, of course, stands firmly on her position. No new declaration, no new demand from her. The most interesting development on her side may be marked in the firmness, almost irritation, which was shown by the spokesman of the American delegation on Friday, when, receiving newspapermen, he emphasized that the only way to stop the armament race was to stop, and that the only yardstick that can be used in measuring comparative strength is the present 5-5-3 ratio.

The vivacity with which the same person refuted the suggestion that the American programme might be a matter of "take it or leave it" to other nations did not for a moment weaken the resolution and firmness which had been expressed with the first assertion. On the contrary, it seemed to certain among those who had listened to both declarations that in the mind of the American Government the problem and conditions were exposed in such manner that it should be radically and practically impossible for any nation of sound sense and good will not to take it.

Where some regress of the conference may be shown is in the attitude assumed by the two other delegations more concerned on this same subject. We had heard on Tuesday the counter propositions offered by Mr. Balfour concerning the submarines and the yearly replacements of the ships. Two days later came the Japanese plea to be allotted a larger number of battleships than was allotted to her under the American plan.

On the Pacific question agreement is not, so far, as firm and unanimous as the less optimistic might wish it to be. We have had first the Chinese proposal and the ten points stipulated by the Chinese delegation as summarizing the trust desires and best aspirations of China on the question where she is undoubtedly most concerned. Then and almost immediately came the protest of Prince Takagawa, who frankly admitted that his Government did not intend to do anything with regard to China which should be considered detrimental to Japan's interest. He refused to discuss the principle of the "open door."

Divergence of views have still been recently observed between Great Britain and France on the question of submarines. France holds that submarines are "the weapons of the weak" and greatly needed by her. Great Britain maintains that submarines are a menace to peace and on this point she seems to have American public opinion with her.

Of all these divergences I would be, of course, premature to infer that the conference is doomed to failure. The only sensible conclusion which appears at present is that adjustments may take longer to be obtained than it was at first generally admitted and it would be futile to talk about the date of the end of the conference as it has hardly begun yet.

LEAGUE COURT MEETS JAN. 23.

GENEVA, Nov. 19.—The International Court of Justice will convene at The Hague on January 23 next, according to announcement by the secretary of the League of Nations. Several cases relative to problems raised in connection with the work of the International Labor Bureau are on the calendar.

THE PURITAN TWINS

by Lucy Fitch Perkins
1.75

BOY SCOUTS' LIFE OF LINCOLN

by Ida M. Tarbell
2.00

TENANTS of the TREES

by Clarence Hawkes
1.60

STORY OF MANKIND

by Hendrik Van Loon
5.00

FILLES ET GARCONS

by Anatole France
1.00

FIFTH AVENUE

AT 35th STREET

NORTHCLIFFE URGES
CLOSE TIES WITH U.S.

Never Has Anglo-American Friendship Been Needed More, He Says.

SEES HOSTILE JAPAN

Must Hang Together or Be Hanged Separately, He Declares.

NIPPON ALLIANCE SCORED

British Publisher Says Singapore Is Open to U. S. Fleet if Occasion Demands.

PEKING, Nov. 17 (Associated Press).—Lord Northcliffe, well known British publisher, who is now on a tour of the Orient, in an address before the Anglo-American Association here to-day declared:

"If the United States is ever menaced in the Far East, if at any time her magnificent work in the Philippines is disturbed, is there any reason why Singapore should not be available for her fleets? Great Britain and America must hang together in the Far East or some time or other they may be hanged separately."

Lord Northcliffe declared that never in history had Anglo-American friendship been more necessary. He said America, Canada and thousands of Australians were much concerned over the prolongation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which had benefited Japan beyond her wildest dreams.

"Japan at present is in much the same position as Germany before the war," he continued. "Nominally a democracy, she is absolutely governed by four men, whose intentions might be judged by examining the constantly changing map of the Far East and the immense expansion of Japanese armaments."

"That the Japanese military party is hostile toward the United States might be gathered from the many publications which obviously are approved by the rulers of Japan. But just as we took little notice of Bernhardt before the war, so the Americans are not worrying about such books as 'If Japan and America Fight,' by the famous soldier, Gen. Sato; or 'Shall Japan and America Fight?' by Seramoto, or a dozen other such publications. These works show a lamentable ignorance of the United States, of her economic power, of her fleet and of her capacity for raising armies."

"Moreover, they even display absolute ignorance of the state of feeling throughout Australia. The masses of the Australians detest the alliance as heartily as the Canadians. These Japanese war books, which accurately represent the military party of Japan, constantly twist the United States with having no base in the Far East. They seem to regard Pearl Harbor as the nearest important American sea station."

"When the Americans came to our assistance in 1917 there were certain bases in southwestern Ireland to which we gladly invited them," added Lord Northcliffe, who continued with the suggestion of the availability of Singapore, and concluded:

"With the Irish question settled, I believe a cordial Anglo-American handshake will result."

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Tokio Cabinet Approves
Naval Plan Amendment

TOKIO, Nov. 19 (Associated Press).—The Cabinet Council is reported to-day to have agreed to approve the draft of the amendment to the naval proposals at the Washington conference submitted by the Japanese delegation, subject to the further reference of the draft to the diplomatic advisory council to be held shortly.

OUTLINES AMERICAN
INTERESTS IN CHINA

Advisory Committee Prepares Economic Statement for Use of Conference.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.
An outline of the interest of American business in China and the Far East is being prepared for American delegates

to the Conference on Arms Limitation by a section of the advisory committee to the delegation. The outline probably will be put before the delegates at a general meeting with the advisory committee to be held early next week.

The advisory committee plans to acquaint the delegates with an exact description of the extent to which the United States is interested economically in Far Eastern questions now before the conference. Emphasis will be laid on the interest of individual American producers of raw materials, manufactured products and machinery and the market for American products generally in China and other Oriental markets.

Collection of data for the outline has been going on for some days. The programme is to put the American delegates to the conference in possession of every economic phase of the Far Eastern question so they may be prepared to uphold the primary interests of the United States in the discussion that will come before the conference and its committees. Basically the questions dealing with the Far East now before the conference are concerned with economic factors and business hazards of the nationalities of the great nations.

World reaction to the conference and of the proposals of Secretary Hughes for a naval holiday will be placed before the American delegates by Secretary Hoover and the advisory section on information. This section is preparing a digest of editorial comment clipped from newspapers not only in the United States but throughout the world.

Comment thus far received favors almost unanimously the Hughes proposal,

according to members of the section. The conclusions thus far are that the foreign groups in the conference are backed solidly by their peoples at home in the suggestion for the naval holiday proposal, which were laid before the general conference. No formidable dissenting voice has been detected in the United States to the attitude of the American delegation.

Gen. Pershing as chairman of the Advisory Committee Section on Land Armaments is collecting for the American delegates data as to the size of the armies of France, England, Italy and the other Powers. This information probably will not see the light until land armaments are discussed in the general conference. Assisting Gen. Pershing are members of the Advisory Committee: Assistant Secretary Wainwright, Charles S. Barrett, president of the Na-

tional Board of Farm Organizations, Mrs. Charles S. Bird, Walter G. Smith and John J. Lewis, president of the International Mine Workers' Union. The section is holding meetings daily.

The naval armament section is holding informal conferences daily with delegates to keep them posted on the effect of modifications suggested by England and Japan.

Proposals for agreements to regulate or abolish the use of poison gas, heavy bombs and new and unusual devices of warfare are expected to come from a special section of the Advisory Committee next week. Carmel A. Thompson is chairman of this section. Other members are Mrs. Edson, John J. Lewis, Gov. John M. Parker of Louisiana, Gen. Pershing, Admiral W. L. Rodgers and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt.

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